

MACAO HOTEL
MACAO
Telegraphic address—"FARNER, MACAO."
SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRATA GRANDE
Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.
GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.
Every information and Special attention given
to Tourists.
REASONABLE RATES.
WM. FARNER
Proprietor

INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

BRANDY:

	Per Doz.	
A—SUPERIOR PALE, Red Capsule	\$20	
B—SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC, Red Capsule	23	
WATSON'S * * * COGNAC, Gold Capsule	23	
C—SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	2	
D—VERY FINE PALE OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold and White Capsule	35	
E—FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY, Gold and White Capsule	40	
HENNESSY * * *	30	
BOUETTEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR	40	
F—NE PALE COGNAC (Marie Brizard & Rogor's)	\$20.80	
G—O. F. V. O. COGNAC (Marie Brizard & Rogor's)	84.80	
VERY FINE LIQUEUR COGNAC, 80 Years Old (Marie Brizard & Rogor's)	100.00	

Note—For Hongkong the above Prices will be increased by the amount of duty payable—\$7.30 Per Dozen.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be received.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.
P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEGES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1910.

From time to time somewhat severe critics of Japan have expressed the opinion that her civilization is only skin deep; that what she has adopted from the West has only been taken as a means of protection, as insects assume the colour and even the shape of the leaves on which they feed in order to protect themselves against their enemies. One of the latest opponents of this theory is Mr. JAMES MURDOCH, who in his *History of Japan* advances reasons for saying that the resemblance of Japanese civilisation to Western civilisation is "merely an old and fortuitous coincidence." When the Feudal system was abolished in 1871, Mr. Murdoch contends, the statesmen responsible for the overthrow of the Tokugawa régime did not go to Europe for their models. "They simply harked back for some eleven or twelve centuries to their own history and resuscitated the administrative machinery that had first been installed in Japan by the genius of FUJIWARA KAMATARI and his coadjutors in 645 A.D., and more fully supplemented and organised in the succeeding fifty or sixty years. The present Imperial Cabinet of ten Ministers, with their departments and departmental staff of officials, is a modified revival of the Eight Boards adopted from China and established in the seventh century. Again, the present system of local administration in Japan with its *Fu* and *Ken* (Prefecture), its *Gun* (County), its *San* (Village or Township), may well seem to be on the

model of the French Département, Arrondissement, and Commune. But it is really nothing of the kind. It is a revival of the local administrative divisions introduced with modifications from China into Japan some twelve and a half centuries ago. The present administrative system is really a system of hoary antiquity that was revived to cope with pressing modern exigencies." Mr. Murdoch's evidence, it will be observed, does not really knock the doctrine of "imitation" on the head; it merely shifts it back some years, and makes the place of origin China. Further, it rather strengthens the arguments of those who hold that Japan remains Japan in spite of Imperial Diets, daily newspapers, and electric tramways. Of course, half a century is hardly sufficient to change the feelings and opinions of even so fickle a nation as the Japanese, and it would therefore not be surprising to find that the Japanese of to-day differ from the Japanese of the Tokugawa age merely in degree, not in direction; that Japan's statesmen now are guided by the same principles as those which swayed the statesmen of pre-Restoration days, and that the point of view of the people is as limited by the governing classes as ever it was.

It would be mere wilful blindness to close our eyes to certain facts which go to show that Japan has, at least, not advanced mentally very far from the feelings which prevailed before the country was thrown open to foreign trade. Japan was then regarded by its inhabitants as a special country—"the land of the Gods"—far removed from other countries in her people, her institutions, and even in her products. To allow foreigners to enter the country was to defile the land. Even now such ideas are still cultivated, as an examination of the school books used in the elementary schools soon shows. But among adults it is, of course, hardly put so bluntly. It is more betrayed in deeds than words. Take, for instance, the agitation in favour of direct trade—an agitation, by the way, which has resulted in the editor of one of the foreign papers published in Japan being mulcted in the sum of \$2,000 for an alleged libel on a Canadian official who gained great popularity by everywhere advising the Japanese to get rid of the foreign go-between and open trade relations direct with foreign importers. Granting that the remarks were libellous—they were not original, but quoted from a Canadian paper—the fact remains that never before in the history of modern Japanese judicial procedure has any Court granted what may be called fancy damages in an action for libel, the judges requiring to be clearly shown that some actual pecuniary loss was suffered. This, however, is only a minor incident. The main point is that there is a strong feeling against foreigners having any share in the trade of the country at all, and that this feeling is fostered by the Government, the officials of which take every occasion to urge the merchants to get all the trade into their own hands. As the majority of the foreigners in the country are engaged in trade, this practically means the exclusion of foreigners except those engaged by the Japanese themselves. This attitude towards foreigners is not confined to Europeans and Americans; it is equally manifested towards Chinese, through whom the greater part of the trade with China is conducted. It has been pointed out that this handful of foreigners—for they are only a handful compared with the population of Japan—supplies practically all the capital by which the foreign trade is carried on; and that they take all the risks. But such arguments, even when advanced by those who have consistently evinced their friendship for Japan, have not served in the least to allay the agitation. Another part of this same movement is the new Customs Tariff to which we have already referred several times in our columns. There is no doubt that the framers of this tariff were carried away by the desire to emphasise the fact that what is called "tariff autonomy" was about to be recovered; that is, the old Conventional Tariffs attached to the former treaties would lapse with those treaties, and that all imports would come under the Statutory Tariff. The recovery of tariff autonomy was a cry almost as powerful as that of direct trade, although, of course, there was nothing derogatory to Japan in the existence of such conventional tariffs. The result has been that Japan has succeeded in treating rather roughly on the toes of her ally, not intentionally, but in an excess of zeal to get rid of all foreign influence. Another point is in regard to the perpetual leases held by foreigners at the open ports, which leases, according to the finding of The

Hague tribunal, exempt the holders from the payment of all taxes on the land or houses situated on the land. The matter was a trifling one. No such taxes had ever been paid before on the property, so that really the Government and the Municipal authorities did not lose anything; but the exemption was looked upon as an infringement of Japan's dignity, and was fanned into another agitation, in which Government officials did not think it beneath them to take part. The latest phase of this exclusive feeling arises out of the new Customs Tariff. It appears that among the articles upon which a prohibitive duty has been placed is soap. Messrs. LEVER, it is reported, now propose to establish soap works in Japan. In fact, the land has already been purchased and the factories are to be erected immediately. As a result the Press is now reproaching the Government for having oversteered the mark, and the question is asked—What is the use of framing a protective tariff if foreigners are to be allowed to come and erect factories in Japan? It would be useless to show that Messrs. LEVER will really be benefiting Japan by their proposal; that the workmen will be all Japanese and be very much better treated than they are in Japanese-owned factories; that the consumers will be supplied with a superior article at a lower price than any Japanese manufacturer can produce; and that Messrs. LEVER will only be taking the interest on their capital. It is enough for the condemnation of the proposal that it is to be worked by foreigners. Only recently a prominent Japanese statesman warned foreigners, in almost a threatening manner, against establishing their factories in Japan. Great Britain, by an amendment of her patent laws, recently endeavoured to encourage the establishment of foreign factories on her shores; Japan is doing her best to keep them out. With this exclusive policy prevailing it is only natural that all the schemes promoted since the war for joint enterprise between British and Japanese have broken down, owing apparently to dissensions. It must be admitted—however sorrowfully—that while the Japanese are very eager to take foreign capital, they refuse to allow foreign control. It is with no anti-Japanese feeling that we make these remarks. It is simply with a desire to recognise the truth, and the whole truth. To some degree the fault seems to lie with the present Government, which has reversed to a large extent the liberal policy of its predecessors. It is perhaps natural that after a great war military rule should obtain an ascendancy, but it is not good that this ascendancy should be maintained to the detriment of the country and the impairment of its foreign relations.

Major Brodie A. Clarke, second in command of the Shanghai Volunteers, has resigned under the age limit.

A typhoon warning from the Manila Observatory received yesterday afternoon stated that a cyclone or typhoon was E.N.E. of Manila was moving W.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined a Chinese \$25, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, at the Magistracy yesterday for keeping an eating-house without a licence.

A Chinese who was found guilty by Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday of keeping an opium den and selling opium at 26, Cochrane Street, was fined \$303, the alternative being ten weeks' imprisonment.

For snatching a hangle from the arm of a seven-year old boy in Lee Yuen Street Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced a thief to twelve months' imprisonment, six hours' stocks and twelve strokes of the birch.

The Royal Garrison Artillery Sergeants' Dance Club held an enjoyable quadrille party in the R. A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks, last night. The party was well attended, the Sergeants proved admirable hosts, and dancing continued merrily from 8 p.m. till midnight.

The trial of the Chinese who was charged with attempting to obtain \$2,500 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on a forged draft was concluded before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday. The defendant was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

The third and last practice dance in connection with St. Andrew's Ball, took place last night and attracted a larger attendance than any of the others. The Strathpey was danced with less hesitation, and the other dances presented no difficulties. The M. C.'s are to be congratulated on the result of their efforts.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of being in possession of 2,500 taels of loose opium. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Doonan, Looker & Deacon) appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty. The case was remanded, and bail fixed in the sum of \$1,000.

A libel action arising out of the June rubber settlements at Shanghai was decided in the Supreme Court last week. The action was brought by John McDowell against H. J. Roope, who, it was alleged, had caused the libel to be published in the *Godan*. Plaintiff was awarded damages in the sum of \$8,000.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

CHINESE ASSEMBLY AND THE GRAND COUNCIL.

PROTEST TO THE THRONE.

PEKING, November 22nd.

An anti-official feeling has been revived in the National Assembly because the Grand Council referred the Assembly's memorials on the salt and education questions to the Boards concerned.

One member, in a speech, said the Grand Council overrides the suggestions of the National Body, and that such officials caused the downfall of the Ming Dynasty.

Others declared that there must be an end either to the Grand Council or the Assembly.

Finally a committee was formed to draw up an unequivocal protest to the Throne.

JAPAN'S DREADNOUGHT ORDER.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS.

Tokyo, November 22nd.

The Government order of a Dreadnought in England has occasioned much comment in the newspapers, which regard it as a contravention of the announced policy to build in Japan only.

The Navy Department announces that the advance in naval construction necessitated the placing of the order in England.

The "Yorodzu Choh" foreshadows the building of a sistership, but whether it will be constructed in a British or Japanese yard is not disclosed.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

THE CHANCELLOR ON HIS BUDGET.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech, contrasted the productiveness of the Budget with the deficits in Protectionist countries, instancing Germany, which had been compelled to raise the Kaiser's salary owing to the increased cost of living. Yet the House of Lords threw out the Budget as an unclean thing because it dared to touch the land. The coming election would make it impossible for the hereditary House ever to reject another budget.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY PROJECT.

LONDON, November 22nd.

M. Zwegintseff, who is on a mission to London with a view to obtaining financial support for a scheme for an international railway from the Caucasus to Baluchistan, considers that a capital of twenty-one millions sterling will suffice. The Russian share, he says, is ready, and the scheme is benevolently regarded in official quarters. It now remains to ascertain the views of the financial groups in Great Britain.

Prince Ferdinand Francis, Duc de Montpensier, brother of the Queen-Mother, and uncle of the deposed King Manuel of Portugal, arrived at Yokohama last week. He is deeply interested in the study of China problems.

Mr. G. W. Barton and family left by the *Kamo-maru*, which sailed at daylight this morning for England. Mr. Barton, who has for some years been in charge of Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co.'s interests at Amoy, and has been in charge at Hongkong during the absence of Mr. White, is going home on holiday for the first time since he came to the East twenty-two years ago.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present:—Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Colonel Bedford, R.A.M.C. (Principal Medical Officer), Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ng Hon Tsai, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Pearce (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (secretary).

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The reply from the Government relative to offensive trade licences was as follows:—

In reply to your letter of the 13th ult. I am directed to inform you that in the opinion of the Attorney-General permission granted by the Sanitary Board to establish a dangerous area for offensive trades is revocable by the Board at any time, while the special conditions referred to in the resolution of the Board appear to already exist in the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, and by-laws on offensive trades are provided in the Schedule. In these circumstances his Excellency the Governor is of the opinion that there is no necessity to amend the Ordinance.

Mr. HOOPER intimated—I am glad to find we have power to revoke a licence at any time; also to issue conditional ones.

Mr. HOOPER—That was my reading of the opinion. I don't know whether it is correct.

The PRESIDENT—Perfectly correct. The Law Officer of the Crown has given it as his opinion that the Board has power to make special conditions, and has quoted certain cases to show that this can be done. In the circumstances it will be unnecessary to amend the Ordinance as we recommended. I take it that the Board will now be prepared to consider the case of this man at Fu Yu Street, Samshuiipo. He has been chased during the last fortnight or three weeks from pillar to post trying to find fresh premises. I think we might reconsider the question and give him a temporary permit to remain where he is until such time as Samshuiipo shall be laid out.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS—There are several other cases of the same kind coming up, are there not?

The PRESIDENT—I think so. There is another paper to-day in which the Assistant Medical Officer of Health recommended that the licence be refused. When we come to that I will propose that the matter be referred back to the A.M.O.H.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS—With the exception of the one on the paper to-day, would it not be as well to refer the rest of the cases back and have them all brought up together?

Mr. HOOPER—I think each application has to be taken on its merits.

The PRESIDENT—I don't think there is any other case which is on all fours with the last two. I don't remember any case in which we refused a licence in Victoria or Kowloon where the offensive trades areas have been pretty well defined. We refused several at Tai Kok Tsui because the area there has not been defined. There is another case at Samshuiipo, but it might be as well to let the matter stand over and bring it up at next meeting. I propose that the resolution passed by the Board on August 30th refusing the application for a fat-boiling licence at 16, Fu Yu Street, Samshuiipo, be rescinded, and in lieu thereof that a permit for six months be granted.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

A second application for an offensive trade licence at No. 172, Praya, Samshuiipo, ground floor, was then considered. Dr. Pearce previously recommended its refusal.

The PRESIDENT—I propose to refer this paper back to the Assistant Medical Officer of Health for a further report in view of the recent opinion given us by the Law Officer of the Crown. I take it that will affect the case.

The ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—Not very much. There is a certain amount of reclamation work going on in the neighbourhood and this house is at a very low level. Even if the application is granted for twelve months or so there will be difficulty in getting proper drainage.

Mr. HOOPER moved that the application be refused.

Colonel BEDFORD seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

DR. PEARSE GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

An application was considered from Dr. Pearce, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, asking for six months' leave of absence.

Mr. HOOPER moved that the application be granted.

Colonel BEDFORD seconded.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS—Have arrangements been made for someone else to take over his work?

The PRESIDENT—Yes, arrangements will be made by the Government for someone to take his place.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS—Does his appointment have to be approved by the Board?

The PRESIDENT—No.

The motion was carried.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS MUNICIPAL INQUIRY COMMISSION.

The report of the Straits Settlements Municipal Inquiry Commission was submitted.

Mr. HOOPER intimated—A very interesting document, but it is impossible to read it, let alone digest it, in the time allowed for circulation.

The PRESIDENT—In reply to Mr. Hooper's minute I may say that the Commission is at liberty to have this document in its hands for as long as it wishes it. I don't think it is members wish.

Mr. HOOPER—Quite right if each member retains it for three months it will be two years before you get it, being lost on the list.

The PRESIDENT—If any member wishes to see it again I will send it to him.

Colonel BEDFORD—I have not seen it yet.

The PRESIDENT—I will re-circulate it to the members who have not seen it.

Mr. HOOPER—I take it that a paper, circulated like that and laid on the table, becomes available to any member at any time? The PRESIDENT—That is so.

AN APPLICATION RECOMMENDED.

An application from the Royal Hongkong Golf Club for permission to erect one water closet on their premises was read.

Mr. HOOPER said the only question was with regard to an independent water supply. The Director of Public Works said at the last meeting that this supply was not from the mains but from what was known as the blue pool. The question depended on what an independent water supply meant. The blue pool supplied more than one house, and might be called a subsidiary reservoir.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL did not think that amounted to an independent water supply. Mr. HOOPER—We granted such an application at last meeting on condition that there was an independent water supply.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—There is no difficulty whatever in getting an independent supply at Happy Valley.

The PRESIDENT—This particular lot of water is used, as members well know, for sprinkling the Golf Club Grounds, and if there is enough for that surely there will be enough for sanitary purposes.

The Board decided to recommend the granting of the application, but Mr. Hooper did not vote.

THE STATION HOTEL.

An application was received for permission to erect four water closets and four urinals at Nos. 11 and 13, Nathan Road.

Mr. HOOPER intimated—I would point out for the information of the new members of the Board that the adoption of the report of the committee on the subject of allowing closets in Kowloon was carried with only two dissentients.

The PRESIDENT—This paper was held back from last meeting in order that members might further consider the matter. I should be glad to hear my views they have to express.

Mr. HOOPER—I am glad to know that the only dissentient on the committee has become converted since he signed the minority report, but I would refresh his memory by reminding him that we have refused an application from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire since that meeting, which refusal, I think, was supported by the Medical Officer of Health. One great objection put forward was that the drains would be broken up by the roots of a banyan tree.

Colonel BEDFORD proposed that the application be passed subject to the European occupation of the premises.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS seconded.

Mr. HOOPER—That is a very difficult condition.

The PRESIDENT—I think we can get over that difficulty by saying, while it remains in its present occupancy.

Mr. HOOPER—As long as it is used as a hotel you mean?

The PRESIDENT—Yes. In the case of the Oriental Hotel it was recommended by the Board for as long as it remained a hotel.

On the motion being put Mr. Hooper, the Registrar-General and Mr. Lau Chu Pak did not vote.

The PRESIDENT (to Mr. Hooper)—Do you wish it recorded that you did not vote?

Mr. HOOPER—Yes. I will wait till the Executive Council have reversed a few of their decisions and granted a few more applications, and then I may take the trouble to vote again.

The Board decided to recommend the application to the favourable consideration of the Governor-in-Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

There was an official dinner at Government House last night, at which the following were present:—Chov. Volpicelli, Mr. and Mrs. de Rens, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Stabb, Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ross, Colonel and Mrs. St. John, Colonel and Mrs. Bedford, Dr. and Mrs. Barrington, Mons. Liebert, Dr. Horst Mackelwald, Lt.-Col. Sir Joseph and Lady Fayer, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Chamier, Lt.-Col. Bayard, Commander and Mrs. Ascor, Major Hart-Synnot.

The following were unavoidably prevented from being present:—Admiral and Mrs. Dundas of Dundas, Baroness d'Aunethan, Miss Haggart, Lt.-Colonel and Madame Bela Dani de Gyarmata and Graf Zu Dohna, S.M.S. Teintlaw.

HEROIC RESCUE AT YOKOHAMA.

BRAVE YOUNG FOREIGNERS.

During a terrific storm at Yokohama recently a Japanese junk with six occupants aboard was sighted in distress off the Bund near the Grand Hotel, the men aboard shouting lustily for help. A large crowd gathered, says the *Japan Advertiser*, and several attempts were made by bystanders to aid the endangered men, but the rescuers apparently were lacking nerve to dare the raging sea. The police, as well as various sampanmen, then tried to save the fishermen without success, until three members of the Yokohama Yacht Club, Messrs. S. A. Vincent, R. H. Box, and F. Stone, manned a dinghy, and, at great risk, made the junk and the six men aboard; hauling them amidst the applause of a large number of bystanders at the new Habata. The names of the rescued could not be obtained, as it is reported in their excitement they even forgot to thank the brave young foreigners who had saved them from a watery grave.

It is stated that Messrs. Vincent, Box and Stone will be rewarded amply for their gallantry by Governor Suda in accordance with the regulations for life-saving. The Japanese papers are high in their praise of the young foreigners, who so bravely risked their lives. Mr. Stone is the son of Mr. P. E. Stone, of Hongkong.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. are putting on the market a new sparkling mineral water named "Pyris," which is certainly "of excellent quality, palatable and refreshing."

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 22nd November.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT).

THE MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

On the hearing being resumed, Inspector Korr was called and stated that on the concrete at the bottom of the steps leading to the house in question he noticed a dark damp stain. The defendant was also charged with committing grievous bodily harm upon the man, but no evidence was adduced on this charge. Cross-examined:—The dark spot might have been caused by a damp cloth. It was on the place where the child was picked up.

By the Court:—Did it smell of kerosene?—No. Did you examine it?—Yes, by the light of a match.

At what time?—At 8.30 on the same night. Might it have been caused by a bath towel which had been used for wrapping the child?—Yes.

The mother of the deceased child spoke to the events of the 25th September. She and her husband and baby were in the bathroom. Her husband took the baby and left the bathroom. Shortly afterwards he called out to her to be quick as there was a disturbance, and a little later she heard her husband call out "dangerous." This was followed by the noise of someone falling down the stairs. She quickly dressed and on leaving the bathroom saw the prisoner on the verandah. She went downstairs, and met the man outside.

Did you see any other man in the house that night?—No.

No one but defendant?—No.

Cross-examined:—

You heard someone rolling downstairs? Was that before or after you left the bathroom?—While I was in the bathroom.

Why didn't you tell this before? Why didn't you tell the Magistrate?—I omitted to mention it.

By the Court:—

Did you hear any glass breaking?—No.

The father of the deceased child was recalled, and examined by the Court.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Potter submitted there was no case to go to the jury. It was essential for the Crown in support of the charge of manslaughter to prove that the unlawful act was committed by the prisoner, and the unlawful act alleged was the pushing of the man downstairs and the throwing of the lamp. On the facts before the Court he submitted there was no case whatever to go to the jury.

His Lordship said there was a very large case.

Defendant then entered the witness-box.

He said he was a gunner's mate in the American Navy. He was 24 years of age and had been in the Navy for five years. On Sunday, 25th September, he and others came ashore about one o'clock. They were on alcoholic drinks allowed on board an American man-of-war. When he got ashore he had a number of drinks. He supposed he had 12 or 15 bottles of beer beside whisky that day, and he could not remember if he was sober that evening. He could not remember going to Bowrington Street. This was his first time in Hongkong. He did not remember any of the incidents related by the Japanese witnesses. He did not remember being arrested. The first thing he remembered was being in the hands of the police just before he reached the Police Station. He was walking then. During his service in the navy he had received full marks for good conduct.

Cross-examined:—

You don't remember being in 29, Bowrington Road?—I don't.

You don't deny you were on the verandah in Sharp Street, throwing articles on to the road?—I know nothing about it.

Do you think you had sufficient intelligence at that time to call out "How's that for a shot?"—My mind is a blank.

Do you remember saying that?—No.

What caused you to go to Bowrington Road?—I don't know.

Were any of your friends with you?—There was one friend with me in the afternoon.

Do you remember if there was anybody with you in Sharp Street?—I don't know.

All you are prepared to say is that you remember nothing about it?—I remember nothing about it.

You can't deny you were on the verandah? You can't deny that you threw the lamp downstairs? You can't deny that you ran downstairs and fell into the arms of two policemen?—I remember nothing about it.

His Lordship:—What is the last thing you remember?—Being in a restaurant.

What time?—In the afternoon between five and six.

What is the last time you remember having anybody with you?—In the restaurant.

You say you have never been drunk before?—No, I don't say that.

I mean in the navy?—No.

You don't know what the consequences would have been to you when drunk?—I was never in that condition before.

When you woke up in the hands of the police, were you sober?—I knew what was going on around me.

You were quite conscious?—Yes.

Do you know who your mates were?—In the early part of the afternoon I was with a man called Barrett.

Mr. Potter then addressed the jury. He advised them not to be influenced by anything they had read or heard except in the Court. The case had aroused great interest in the Colony, and when their interest was aroused

people were inclined to express opinions on the merits of the case. The charge against the defendant was one of manslaughter. It was essential that they should understand what that meant. This was a case which in legal phraseology was known as a case of involuntary manslaughter.

His Lordship:—Is it? Mr. Potter—I think so, my Lord. That is the case put forward by the Crown. The man commits an unlawful act and accidentally causes death.

His Lordship:—It is hardly involuntary homicide. It is homicide as the legal consequence of an unlawful act.

Mr. Potter, proceeding, pointed out that except for the unlawful act in such cases as this the death would not be manslaughter at all, but would be merely death by misadventure. That was to say that the Crown had to satisfy the jury that the defendant, while committing an unlawful act, caused the death of the child. It was their duty to take the evidence for the Crown as they found it, and on that evidence to say whether the man had or had not committed the act with which he was charged. Counsel then went on to deal with the law on the subject of manslaughter, and afterwards analysed the evidence. He pointed out that when the defendant entered the house he passed the father, lifted the lamp, and when the father saw how it was shaking he called out to the American, "dangerous!" The Japanese was not afraid. No violence had been offered him. The defendant put his hand on the father's shoulder and led him downstairs until they got to the turning. Still no violence. Then the defendant pushed the Japanese down and practically at the same time threw the lamp after him. That was the case for the Crown. That was the unlawful act. Counsel then analysed the evidence of the father and argued that if his statements were to be believed the evidence of the police could not be accepted.

The Attorney-General said that until the prisoner went into the box that morning he was at a loss to know what the defence was. His friend, Mr. Potter, always versatile, had set up a variety of defences. At first he thought the case was going to turn upon the state of the prisoner's mind, whether he was insane, or so far gone by drunkenness as to be incapable of understanding the nature of his act. The next thing Mr. Potter suggested was that if the lamp was thrown somebody else must have thrown it. The third line of defence was that there was no lamp thrown at all. The fourth defence was that it had been done by accident. The fifth was that the prisoner had really nothing to do with it. It was satisfactory at the close of the case to find that they were only confronted with one question, and that was whether the man was responsible for his acts. The jury would have no doubt that the man was on the premises. He was seen there. He was seen outside. He was seen doing those mad acts. He was subsequently caught by the police, as it were, in flagrante delicto. He would submit to the jury that the sole point they had to consider was, having regard to the evidence that had been given by the defendant, he remembered nothing—some credit was to be given to the man for his honesty in not perjuring himself as regards drunkenness, in view of the position which the case had now taken.

Mr. Potter:—Drunkenness is not my defence.

His Lordship:—Suggestions have been thrown out, I am afraid.

The Attorney-General:—Whatever the defence may be, the only thing the jury will have to consider, having heard the evidence, is whether this man was so far gone by drunkenness or some kind of mental error as to be unable to appreciate the acts which he committed. Proceeding, he said that if the drunkenness were voluntary it was no excuse for the perpetration of the crime, but must be regarded rather as an aggravation. If the prisoner had been charged with wilful murder, with killing the child with malice aforethought; in other words throwing the lamp at the man with intent to kill the child, the question of intent would arise as to how far his mind was warped or not. The question did not arise in this case. If the jury were satisfied that he threw the lamp and pushed the man, and if, as the consequence of his act, the child met her death, defendant was guilty of manslaughter irrespective of whether he intended hurting the child or not. The evidence of the police officers was important. They said that the man was perfectly calm and collected when under arrest and there was nothing whatever to show that he was in a state of drunkenness. A point, apparently overlooked by the defence, was that the mere fact of entering the house was unlawful.

Mr. Potter:—Excuse me, it is not. That would be ground for a civil action for trespass.

His Lordship:—I will deal with the law.

The Attorney-General then referred to the second person who came tumbling downstairs at the same time as the father. He suggested, and he understood the Court concurred in the suggestion that the second individual was the man. In conclusion he confidently asked the jury for a verdict.

His Lordship said it had been stated that the case was important for the prisoner, but the jury had a duty to perform to the community, for nothing could be worse than the knowledge that a lot of drunken sailors could roam about the town committing offences and then plead that they knew nothing about them. From both points of view, both from the point of view of the public and of the prisoner, the case was an important one. Proceeding, he told the jury that if the story for the prosecution was to be believed, then it was manslaughter; the jury need not trouble

their heads about where the wrongful act occurred. If the story was true then the prisoner was guilty of manslaughter. If the story was not true, then it was not manslaughter, and the man was entitled to be acquitted. Referring to the question of doubt, he said that his experience of Hongkong juries was that they were apt to interpret that in the sense of any member of the jury having any doubt. Their duty was to weigh the evidence before them. If there was ground for any real doubt in that then the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of the doubt. His Lordship then went on to remark that the prisoner had gone into the witness-box and stated that he was blind drunk and knew nothing about it, and the evidence of the police ought to be a guide to them as to whether they accepted his testimony or not. The evidence of the police stated that he was seen supporting himself from the support of the verandah, and that he committed other deliberate acts. If the jury did not believe the story which the prisoner told in the witness-box, the effect would be to increase the credibility of the evidence for the other side. With regard to the liquor aspect of the case, supposing the jury found that the defendant was drunk, it did not matter twopenny. He had to take the consequences of his act. There being no question of intent, drunkenness is not a defence. Supposing that the Japanese had died as the result of his wounds, there would have been ample evidence to go to a jury on the police evidence. Supposing there had been no police evidence, then on the evidence of the Japanese there would have been abundant evidence to go to a jury. Whether the two sets of evidence contradicted each other was for the jury to decide. He thought the question the jury might put to themselves was: Did this man throw that lamp? If this man threw that lamp he really did not see how they could do other than find him guilty. If they thought he did not throw the lamp they must find him not guilty.

The jury retired to consider their verdict and returned after an absence of forty minutes.

The Deputy Registrar:—Have you agreed upon your verdict?

The Foreman:—We are divided.

The Deputy Registrar:—You are not unanimous?

The Foreman:—No.

The Deputy Registrar:—What is the division of opinion?

The Foreman:—Six to one. Six declare he is guilty and one not guilty. The jury wish to do a recommendation to mercy.

Mr. Potter said that the defendant had been in prison for two months. He would remind His Lordship of the case tried in Hongkong in 1905 in which his Lordship inflicted a fine. Perhaps his Lordship would see if he could deal with the prisoner in this case.

His Lordship:—I was afraid you were going to refer to that case. It was a case in which the Crown and the defence joined in the application. I have never ceased to regret my acquiescence in the imposition of a fine.

His Lordship (to prisoner):—In my opinion the decision of the jury is perfectly sound. I think you would have been better advised to have pleaded guilty, and to have thrown yourself upon the clemency of the Court, pleading that it was an unfortunate accident in a drunken frolic. You have chosen to plead not guilty and to put yourself on your trial. As I said before, I consider the verdict of the jury is right. I cannot take into consideration in a serious case like this the recommendation to mercy. That will be for the Executive Authorities, to whom I shall forward the recommendation. I must impose upon you the sentence which I should impose on any other man: you are sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Attorney-General intimated that the Crown did not intend to proceed with the other indictment against the prisoner.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

POLICE V. L.R.C.

There will be a football match between the Police Recreation Club and Lusitano Recreation Club at Causeway Bay this afternoon, kick-off at 5.15 p.m. The following will represent L.R.C.—J. C. V. Ribeiro; L. G. Cordeiro and J. M. Brito (Capt.); T. A. Cordeiro, J. E. Castro, A. H. Hyndman; H. A. Hyndman, J. V. Braga, B. A. Carvalho, E. L. Braga, and P. A. Yvanovich.

RUGBY.

TRIANGULAR CUP COMPETITION.

The competition for the Hongkong Rugby Football Cup will this year consist of three rounds between the Navy, the Army, and Hongkong Football Club. The first round will be played off in December, and the second and third rounds will be played some time during the first three months of next year. The first match in the competition will take place on December 3rd between the Navy and Hongkong Football Club.

"KENT" V. H.K.F.C.

The following have been selected to play for the Club against H.M.S. Kent this afternoon at Happy Valley, kick-off 5.15 p.m. sharp:—Full back, T. E. S. Robinson; Three-quarters, J. C. Roberts, D. E. Donnelly, C. A. W. Ferrier and E. H. Evans; Halves, A. A. Claxton and T. Cooker; Forwards, W. Ross, A. Temperley, A. G. Ravenhill, H. Bates, J. Bell-Irving, E. Scott, D. G. Cheesman and H. W. Lester.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE SOENGH RAMPAN RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

A statutory meeting of shareholders in this company was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist. Mr. G. Bullock presided, and there were also present Messrs. H. Pinekney, A. Denison (directors), E. J. Grist, C. E. H. Beavis, and E. A. Carvalho (secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting. The estate, which was taken over by the Company on the 1st August, was duly transferred to the Company on the 30th September.

The report of the Directors was as follows:—**Cleaning and Planting.**—There was a little delay owing to the large amount of labour required for cleaning off the red weed in planting the 70 acres which at the time the prospectus was printed it was thought would have been planted in July, and the planting of this lot was not completed till September. It has since been decided, after consultation with several well known planters, to allow this weed to remain, as on the United Serdang, Si Alam and other well managed estates. When the trees are three or four years old, the weed dies out and in the meantime some of the best authorities state that provided this is the weed used, they would put the same value on the property as on one absolutely clean weed. As regards the remaining 230 acres, which it was not until the 1st April when our 240 indentured Javanese will be sufficient for the upkeep of the estate. In 1912 the expenses should be further reduced, weeding being easier as the trees give more shade.

Nurseries.—There are 60,000 young rubber plants, some of which will probably be sold. Cocoanuts for seedlings will shortly be planted out.

Cultivation and Production.—The growth of trees continues excellent. In October/December, 1909, some 48,000 stamps were planted, varying from 1½ to 2 years old, and these are nine months ahead of the nurseries planted in January/February, 1910. In 1913 it is estimated that the yield of rubber will be 20,000 lbs. In 1914 a yield of over 60,000 lbs. should be returned from 770 acres, taking the safe estimate of 1 lb. yield per tree on 75 per cent of the trees planted. Some of the trees on the last 230 acres planted should start to become payable that year, and it is expected that this estimate will be exceeded. In 1915 a production of 150,000 lbs. of dry rubber should be obtained.

The Unplanted Area of 1,000 Acres.—By the end of this year £1,000 to £1,500 will have been expended in drainage on this 1,000 acres, and no further drainage will be necessary except the ordinary small drains required on every estate. With all the chief roads and drains made, the principal buildings erected, the cost of opening up this 1,000 acres of land is £45 per acre, but the cost of the land is £217 10s. per acre, and with the increasing demand for copra and the small increase as yet made in coconut plantations, we suggest planting up 500 acres with nuts in 1911 provided the necessary free labour is obtainable, and in this respect no difficulty is anticipated. Sixty-five coconut trees go to an acre, and in the sixth year after planting, an average of 10 nuts per tree should be obtained, increasing to 30 nuts in the 7th, 50 in the 8th and 70 in the 10th year. The full disclosure and is unimpeachable. As it is far from easy to produce a prospectus which will not give a disappointed shareholder a right of action, if the company prove unsuccessful, it will be more and more difficult in future to get men to become directors. The pecuniary profits from the post are small, and the risk enormous. Secondly, every sensible subject will hesitate to have to do with a company whose directors are not British subjects. The reasons for this attitude will be obvious. Under the new Ordinances the disappointed shareholder can sue any director whom it may suit his purpose to select, and he will naturally choose a British subject the richer the better. If the director in question is sued for damages, he is, under Section 85 (4) entitled to recover contribution from any other co-director. In the event of that co-director being a Chinese, a German, or an American, then he has to sue in the Mixed Court, and try to make out his right to contribution—a very much more difficult matter than merely claiming to join a British co-director as defendant in the British Court. In the case of our local rubber companies it has been a common practice to invite Chinese to join the Board, in order to attract or represent Chinese capital. In future sensible men will prefer to have only British subjects as co-directors, in order that they may be able at least to obtain contributions towards any damages which they have to pay.

Finally, attention is drawn to the fact that the Memorandum of Association of the Company in which "Shanghai Companies" are dealt with, and it is pointed out that various provisions have been inserted in the Ordinances to meet the requirements of these companies. Since this Memorandum was printed, however, the judgment of Sir Francis Pigott in the case of the Dallas Horse Repository Company has been delivered. In this judgment the Chief Justice of Hongkong says that a Company whose business and directorate are outside the Colony cannot register under the Ordinances. This ruling raises a most important question, which we think should be dealt with in the Ordinances; that is to say, it should be made clear, in view of this judgment, whether or not Shanghai Companies can register under the Hongkong Ordinances. If it is impossible for Shanghai to avail itself of the benefits of limited liability and joint stock company operation, then we must have our own Companies Registry here. No special difficulty should be experienced in establishing such a Registry, and from the point of view of Shanghai there can be little doubt that it would prove a great convenience to the Settlement. The Government of Hongkong would suffer a more or less serious loss, while the Foreign Office would acquire a proportionately valuable source of revenue. But whether Hongkong or Shanghai be the place of registry, we may be sure that the provisions of the English Companies Act, which are now being adopted by Hongkong, will be made to apply, and a healthier tone will of necessity appear in Shanghai company promotion.

A reference to the proposed Ordinance will show that this responsibility is greatly increased. The immediate effect of the new provisions will, if we are not mistaken, be twofold. In the first place, taken, be twofold. In the first place, taken, be twofold. In the first place, taken, be twofold.

Mr. G. Bullock, Chairman, presided. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as this is merely the formal meeting which has to be called within four months of the formation of a company, there is practically no business to transact. The report which accompanied the notice convening the meeting has been in your hands for about a fortnight, and, if you have studied it carefully, I think you will have come to the conclusion that we have acquired a very desirable property on reasonable terms. When somewhat is being written and said about the over-capitalised rubber companies that have been floated in China, it is satisfactory to know that neither of the Hongkong Companies can come under this category and that they both have taken over their properties at prices that should ensure a good dividend to shareholders, even if the price of rubber comes down to the lowest ideas of the pessimistic prophets. The report gives you practically all the information regarding planting, labour, expenditure and cultivation that is in our hands, so that I have very little to add except that we have received a telegram informing us that of the 230 acres to be planted by the end of December 200 will be delayed till February. We do not understand the reason for this delay, as our last written advices anticipated no difficulty in completing by 31st December. It will interest you to know that a few weeks ago we received a telegram asking for a month's option on the estate at £27,000, the property to be taken over as on the 1st October last. As you have been informed, the property cost us

on the 1st August £20,000 and during August and September we spent another £1,500 or so, which means that a sale at £27,000 would have given a profit of over 20 per cent. Your directors have much too good an opinion of the property to entertain the proposal, but it is satisfactory that even in the present depressed state of the rubber share market there is some demand for good estates on reasonable terms. I trust shareholders will approve our action in refusing to sell at £27,000 and concur in our sanguine view of the prospects of the Company. We took over 700 acres planted with rubber trees 6 to 10 months old, clean weeded and free from logs of wood, which are so apt to cause disease, at a price of about £15 per acre; 300 acres ready to plant at less than £10 an acre, and the 1,000 acres can be brought into bearing at under £30 an acre. Leaving the unplanted area of 1,000 acres out of our calculation, in 1914 with rubber at 3/ per lb. and with our conservative estimate of 60,000 lbs. output we should be able to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. In 1915 with rubber at 2/ and an estimated output of 150,000 lbs. we should be able to pay 15 per cent, while later on, if rubber did not go below 2/ our dividends would be largely increased. If we take the returns from Sumatra at the present time, when 3½ to 4 years old trees are giving as much as 1 lb. of rubber a year, 4 to 5 years old trees 2 lbs. and 5 to 6 years old trees 3 lbs., our returns are very much underestimated. I think, gentlemen, you will agree that our sanguine views are fully justified. This was all the business.

THE NEW COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

The following article is reproduced from the N.C. Daily News of the 16th inst.:

In dealing two days ago with the draft Companies' Ordinance which is now before the Legislative Council of Hongkong, we referred to some of the more important changes in the Colonial Company Law that are about to be embodied in the new measure. It requires little reflection and only a superficial knowledge of recent events in Shanghai to bring home to every one interested in company affairs that all within the jurisdiction of the Hongkong Ordinances the necessity of taking to heart the principles of the amended Ordinance. We have no hesitation in saying that, if this Ordinance had been in force a year ago, the Shanghai public would have been saved millions of taels. During the rubber boom many accepted the position of directors of companies with a light heart: prospectuses were, as a rule, drafted by the promoters, and accepted by the directors without that thorough and searching inquiry which the provisions of the new Ordinance make necessary. In the excitement of March and April last, it was quite usual for the promoter to provide the report and to prepare the prospectus: prominent residents were asked to join as directors, and were offered as an inducement the right to take up blocks of shares at par, or were given shares free: their remuneration was as a rule trifling—a few hundred taels apiece per annum. Reports provided by the promoter—the interested party—were accepted; and the chief points in the report which might seem of interest to intending subscribers. The responsibility involved seems often to have hardly been considered, serious as it is under the old Ordinance.

A reference to the proposed Ordinance will show that this responsibility is greatly increased. The immediate effect of the new provisions will, if we are not mistaken, be twofold. In the first place, taken, be twofold. In the first place, taken, be twofold. In the first place, taken, be twofold.

Mr. G. Bullock, Chairman, presided. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as this is merely the formal meeting which has to be called within four months of the formation of a company, there is practically no business to transact. The report which accompanied the notice convening the meeting has been in your hands for about a fortnight, and, if you have studied it carefully, I think you will have come to the conclusion that we have acquired a very desirable property on reasonable terms. When somewhat is being written and said about the over-capitalised rubber companies that have been floated in China, it is satisfactory to know that neither of the Hongkong Companies can come under this category and that they both have taken over their properties at prices that should ensure a good dividend to shareholders, even if the price of rubber comes down to the lowest ideas of the pessimistic prophets. The report gives you practically all the information regarding planting, labour, expenditure and cultivation that is in our hands, so that I have very little to add except that we have received a telegram informing us that of the 230 acres to be planted by the end of December 200 will be delayed till February. We do not understand the reason for this delay, as our last written advices anticipated no difficulty in completing by 31st December. It will interest you to know that a few weeks ago we received a telegram asking for a month's option on the estate at £27,000, the property to be taken over as on the 1st October last. As you have been informed, the property cost us

on the 1st August £20,000 and during August and September we spent another £1,500 or so, which means that a sale at £27,000 would have given a profit of over 20 per cent. Your directors have much too good an opinion of the property to entertain the proposal, but it is satisfactory that even in the present depressed state of the rubber share market there is some demand for good estates on reasonable terms. I trust shareholders will approve our action in refusing to sell at £27,000 and concur in our sanguine view of the prospects of the Company. We took over 700 acres planted with rubber trees 6 to 10 months old, clean weeded and free from logs of wood, which are so apt to cause disease, at a price of about £15 per acre; 300 acres ready to plant at less than £10 an acre, and the 1,000 acres can be brought into bearing at under £30 an acre. Leaving the unplanted area of 1,000 acres out of our calculation, in 1914 with rubber at 3/ per lb. and with our conservative estimate of 60,000 lbs. output we should be able to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. In 1915 with rubber at 2/ and an estimated output of 150,000 lbs. we should be able to pay 15 per cent, while later on, if rubber did not go below 2/ our dividends would be largely increased. If we take the returns from Sumatra at the present time, when 3½ to 4 years old trees are giving as much as 1 lb. of rubber a year, 4 to 5 years old trees 2 lbs. and 5 to 6 years old trees 3 lbs., our returns are very much underestimated. I think, gentlemen, you will agree that our sanguine views are fully justified. This was all the business.

Mr. G. Bullock, Chairman, presided. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as this is merely the formal meeting which has to be called within four months of the formation of a company, there is practically no business to transact. The report which accompanied the notice convening the meeting has been in your hands for about a fortnight, and, if you have studied it carefully, I think you will have come to the conclusion that we have acquired a very desirable property on reasonable terms. When somewhat is being written and said about the over-capitalised rubber companies that have been floated in China, it is satisfactory to know that neither of the Hongkong Companies can come under this category and that they both have taken over their properties at prices that should ensure a good dividend to shareholders, even if the price of rubber comes down to the lowest ideas of the pessimistic prophets. The report gives you practically all the information regarding planting, labour, expenditure and cultivation that is in our hands, so that I have very little to add except that we have received a telegram informing us that of the 230 acres to be planted by the end of December 200 will be delayed till February. We do not understand the reason for this delay, as our last written advices anticipated no difficulty in completing by 31st December. It will interest you to know that a few weeks ago we received a telegram asking for a month's option on the estate at £27,000, the property to be taken over as on the 1st October last. As you have been informed, the property cost us

on the 1st August £20,000 and during August and September we spent another £1,500 or so, which means that a sale at £27,000 would have given a profit of over 20 per cent. Your directors have much too good an opinion of the property to entertain the proposal, but it is satisfactory that even in the present depressed state of the rubber share market there is some demand for good estates on reasonable terms. I trust shareholders will approve our action in refusing to sell at £27,000 and concur in our sanguine view of the prospects of the Company. We took over 700 acres planted with rubber trees 6 to 10 months old, clean weeded and free from logs of wood, which are so apt to cause disease, at a price of about £15 per acre; 300 acres ready to plant at less than £10 an acre, and the 1,000 acres can be brought into bearing at under £30 an acre. Leaving the unplanted area of 1,000 acres out of our calculation, in 1914 with rubber at 3/ per lb. and with our conservative estimate of 60,000 lbs. output we should be able to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. In 1915 with rubber at 2/ and an estimated output of 150,000 lbs. we should be able to pay 15 per cent, while later on, if rubber did not go below 2/ our dividends would be largely increased. If we take the returns from Sumatra at the present time, when 3½ to 4 years old trees are giving as much as 1 lb. of rubber a year, 4 to 5 years old trees 2 lbs. and 5 to 6 years old trees 3 lbs., our returns are very much underestimated. I think, gentlemen, you will agree that our sanguine views are fully justified. This was all the business.

Mr. G. Bullock, Chairman, presided. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as this is merely the formal meeting which has to be called within four months of the formation of a company, there is practically no business to transact. The report which accompanied the notice convening the meeting has been in your hands for about a fortnight, and, if you have studied it carefully, I think you will have come to the conclusion that we have acquired a very desirable property on reasonable terms. When somewhat is being written and said about the over-capitalised rubber companies that have been floated in China, it is satisfactory to know that neither of the Hongkong Companies can come under this category and that they both have taken over their properties at prices that should ensure a good dividend to shareholders, even if the price of rubber comes down to the lowest ideas of the pessimistic prophets. The report gives you practically all the information regarding planting, labour, expenditure and cultivation that is in our hands, so that I have very little to add except that we have received a telegram informing us that of the 230 acres to be planted by the end of December 200 will be delayed till February. We do not understand the reason for this delay, as our last written advices anticipated no difficulty in completing by 31st December. It will interest you to know that a few weeks ago we received a telegram asking for a month's option on the estate at £27,000, the property to be taken over as on the 1st October last. As you have been informed, the property cost us

on the 1st August £20,000 and during August and September we spent another £1,500 or so, which means that a sale at £27,000 would have given a profit of over 20 per cent. Your directors have much too good an opinion of the property to entertain the proposal, but it is satisfactory that even in the present depressed state of the rubber share market there is some demand for good estates on reasonable terms. I trust shareholders will approve our action in refusing to sell at £27,000 and concur in our sanguine view of the prospects of the Company. We took over 700 acres planted with rubber trees 6 to 10 months old, clean weeded and free from logs of wood, which are so apt to cause disease, at a price of about £15 per acre; 300 acres ready to plant at less than £10 an acre, and the 1,000 acres can be brought into bearing at under £30 an acre. Leaving the unplanted area of 1,000 acres out of our calculation, in 1914 with rubber at 3/ per lb. and with our conservative estimate of 60,000 lbs. output we should be able to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. In 1915 with rubber at 2/ and an estimated output of 150,000 lbs. we should be able to pay 15 per cent, while later on, if rubber did not go below 2/ our dividends would be largely increased. If we take the returns from Sumatra at the present time, when 3½ to 4 years old trees are giving as much as 1 lb. of rubber a year, 4 to 5 years old trees 2 lbs. and 5 to 6 years old trees 3 lbs., our returns are very much underestimated. I think, gentlemen, you will agree that our sanguine views are fully justified. This was all the business.

Mr. G. Bullock, Chairman, presided. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as this is merely the formal meeting which has to be called within four months of the formation of a company, there is practically no business to transact. The report which accompanied the notice convening the meeting has been in your hands for about a fortnight, and, if you have studied it carefully, I think you will have come to the conclusion that we have acquired a very desirable property on reasonable terms. When somewhat is being written and said about the over-capitalised rubber companies that have been floated in China, it is satisfactory to know that neither of the Hongkong Companies can come under this category and that they both have taken over their properties at prices that should ensure a good dividend to shareholders, even if the price of rubber comes down to the lowest ideas of the pessimistic prophets. The report gives you practically all the information regarding planting, labour, expenditure and cultivation that is in our hands, so that I have very little to add except that we have received a telegram informing us that of the 230 acres to be planted by the end of December 200 will be delayed till February. We do not understand the reason for this delay, as our last written advices anticipated no difficulty in completing by 31st December. It will interest you to know that a few weeks ago we received a telegram asking for a month's option on the estate at £27,000, the property to be taken over as on the 1st October last. As you have been informed, the property cost us

on the 1st August £20,000 and during August and September we spent another £1,500 or so, which means that a sale at £27,000 would have given a profit of over 20 per cent. Your directors have much too good an opinion of

For your own comfort in Tropical Countries use CALVERT'S Carbolic Soaps.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Guarded against
Infection.

Perfect Personal
Cleanliness.

Freedom from
Skin Irritation.

Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

Among the special purposes for which this powerful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for antiseptically cleansing their bites.

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap.

is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need?
Each suits the climate.

Sparkling Mineral Pyperis

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
HONGKONG CHINA & MANILA.

BOVRIL

The Supreme Achievement in
Beef Concentration.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO MEAT EXTRACT OR BEEF TEA.

BOVRIL is supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office, the India Office, and is used in over 2,000 Hospitals.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.



COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate. The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-FOLD STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY
From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Sechoo Road, Shanghai.

APIOLINE (CHAPOTEAU)



LADIES' SAFE REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex. Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, steel drops and Penny royal. CHAPOTEAU, 6, rue Vivienne, Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

Rowland's Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, and all other blemishes of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles, but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist, Rowland & Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

THE SALARIES OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

The following extracts from a discussion in the Federal Council of the Malay States on a motion favouring the increase in the salaries of civil servants possesses an interest for civil servants in Hongkong:

Mr. Harold Day suggested that pensions were of no value unless they were sufficiently large and unless the men could retire at a reasonable age. He thought 55 was far too long for the Malay States and that the pensions were inadequate. He mentioned a couple of cases. One man with 22 years' service was drawing a salary of £750 a year and if he retired now would get a salary of £240 a year; another with 21 years' service would only get a pension of £280 if he retired now.

These were both high in the service and the value of the work they did was more than the salaries paid them. The pensions were inadequate and the men must stay on till the last moment. How could men in the service hope to marry, or, if they did, properly educate their families as they were educated themselves? They were now connected with Hongkong and the Colony of the S.S. but he failed to see why they should not have a service of their own. If the others could not pay, it was no concern of theirs in the F.M.S., who were in a position to pay for the best men obtainable and should therefore get them. Even admitting for the sake of argument that they were in no better financial position than Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, he asked why it was the salaries were not even as high, in some instances, as those paid in the Colony? He mentioned the cases of the Judicial Commissioner and the Chief Justice and of the Magistrates. He asked them to accept the motion not only as an act of justice to the gentlemen who were employed, but as a means to the honour and efficiency of the F.M.S., that the salaries and pensions should be revised and increased.

H.E. the High Commissioner on behalf of the Civil Service said he felt very grateful to the hon. members for the fairness in which they had spoken and also for the very generous feeling towards the service which had inspired that motion. They were aware that the matter had already engaged the attention of the Government, who were conscious that there was some little dissatisfaction, perhaps more with the prospects than with the actual amounts they were at present receiving. That dissatisfaction, he pointed out, had been brought to the attention of the Government and a Commissioner had been sent to enquire into the matter. No doubt one of the most important facts he would have to consider was the unanimous feeling which had been expressed at the Council board, and on which the unofficial members were specially qualified to speak, with regard to the increased cost of living in the country which had taken place within the past five or six years to his own personal knowledge. It was a matter which was by no means free from difficulty, because, as was pointed out that day, the service was recruited from the same examination as the Home and the Civil Service of India. The Indian service had got the pick of men, and a fact which had to be borne in mind was that not three in a thousand could ever hope to get £1,000 a year and a pension of more than half that. The responsibility of the Civil servant in India was unfortunately more extensive than in this country, unless they took a very high appointment, such as the Magistrate. Then, the Indian population was enormous, over 300 millions, compared with 3 millions here. They had not here, as in India, a large class from which to draw native subordinates, and until they were in a position to do that, if they were to attempt to compete with the large salaries in India, they would be paying here for services which were not at all comparable to the responsible responsibilities rendered in India. With larger responsibilities there was a natural expectation of higher salaries. Half the salaries paid here were to men engaged in work which would be performed by the subordinate class available in India. When similar conditions prevailed here they would be getting an economy in the lower ranks and paying proportionately higher for the superior ranks. He hoped they would clearly understand that he did not imply that the existing salaries were inadequate. In fact he was not inclined to maintain that at all. In fact he had said to the Government at home they were not adequate at the same time he deprecated giving any encouragement to the idea that they ought to compete with India, because the conditions were entirely dissimilar. The home service got men, so far as the examination was concerned, before they could be got to go out to India, and the salary conditions at home were not so good as on the service here.

The hon. member had suggested there was no reason why they should be connected with Hongkong. He agreed with him there, but, so far as the Colony of the Straits Settlements was concerned, he thought it would be very unfortunate to attempt to divorce the two services. From the administrative point of view it was of the greatest advantage to have the services of the F.M.S. and S.S. combined and the same salaries and offices inter-changeable. It was not only convenient to Government, but it was for the benefit of the service as a whole, as it meant a larger service and offered much better scope for the promotion of the hon. member with regard to the Chief Justice of the Colony and the Commissioner in the F.M.S., which were very invidious, and unless one was in a position to compare the work and responsibilities of the appointments, the mere statement of the two salaries did not convey very much.

He was struck by a remark of the hon. member (Mr. Griffiths), who said that public officers had many grievances which they dared not speak of to their immediate superiors and looked to outside persons for sympathy and support. He must say that he hoped that was not the case. If they were to have here, public servants who, instead of having confidence that their superiors were prepared to do them justice, attempted to bring outside influences to bear upon those superiors, he declared deliberately that it would make an end to all confidence between members of the service and their superiors and would be absolutely fatal to that good discipline and efficient working which, as hon. members acknowledged, obtained at present. He earnestly hoped hon. members would not encourage the idea that those responsible for the administration here were willing to listen to grievances of any sort or that they were unsympathetic when there were legitimate grounds for sympathy. This was a matter which, as one who had given his whole life to the public service, he felt very strongly about. If the service was to work efficiently the juniors must look to their superiors for justice and sympathy and their relations must be cordial. It was desirable in the interests of efficiency that they should not attempt to bring outside pressure to bear upon their superiors. He would point out in regard to the resolution, it was impossible for members of the Government to vote for it, because it would be equivalent to calling upon them to revise the estimates. Moreover, the Government was in the position of having called for an officer of the Colonial Office to make

an enquiry and obtained his services, and by the resolution they would thus satisfy themselves. He thought the hon. members would be satisfied with the expression of opinion they had given and which he believed was quite unanimous. He hoped hon. members would not press the motion to a division. Mr. M. Cumming said they had achieved their object in bringing this matter forward. They thought that the motion would strengthen the hands of the official who was making the enquiry, and having expressed their opinions, he had pleasure in withdrawing the resolution.

OLD ENGLISH AND CHINESE PORCELAIN.

A lecture on "Old English and Chinese Porcelain," by Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson, the well-known authority on the subject, was delivered last month at Thekeray Cottage, King-street, Kensington-square. Although the potter's wheel, she said, had been known from time immemorial in practically every country in the world, the art of making porcelain was for many centuries a jealously-guarded secret of the Chinese. It was not until early in the eighteenth century that this art was revealed by a French Jesuit priest, Etienne D'Entrecasteaux, then resident in China, and it first began to be practised in England in 1745. Therefore, when people allowed, as sometimes happened, that they had specimens of Old Chelsea or Old Derby that had been in the possession of their families for two or three hundred years a little scepticism was quite permissible. A lady of her acquaintance had a dessert service which, she said, was the property of one of her ancestors three hundred years ago, but the plain fact was that the service never came into existence until the year 1850. The art of porcelain making was sedulously fostered in China by the Emperors of that country, and it attained a very high degree of perfection many centuries ago. The famous blue and white china, however, was not heard of until the period of the Ming dynasty in the Seventeenth Century. In course of time the Dutch made good copies of it, but that was in Delft, which was pottery, not porcelain. Somewhere about the year 1740 the Chinese found that there was a craze for porcelain in Europe, began to make it specially for the European market. Hitherto their plates had been sugar-shopped; now they made them with a flat border for the convenience of Western people, who, unlike the Chinese, put mustard and salt on the edge. Therefore the Chinese craftsmen lost their individuality, and this they had never regained. Since about 1780 few pieces had been manufactured in China such as an antique would care to possess. The lecturer proceeded to give some hints as to how Chinese porcelain could be distinguished from English porcelain with Chinese designs. The distinction was clear. Chinese and English porcelain being prepared in totally different ways. The Chinese put on the blue pigment when the paste was soft, and the colour therefore spread more or less in the process of baking. The English did not do so. Therefore the colour had more of a pointed-on look, whereas in Chinese porcelain it seemed to be part and parcel of the material. One never found splashes and drops of blue paint on Chinese porcelain, such as was to be found on English porcelain, and on the other hand there were little pin-points of blue at the bottom of the former which were never found in the latter. Moreover, Bristol and Plymouth porcelains were the only kinds which were hard, like the Chinese, and consequently could not be cut with a fine file, but Bristol and Plymouth could not be mistaken for Chinese, because both those makes were rather grey and white than blue and white. Mrs. Hodgson will deliver further lectures on the subject.

BRITISH EMPIRE TRADE MARK.

Lord Avebury presided on Wednesday, 26th October, at a Conference convened by the British Empire League, held in the Great Hall, Cannon Street Hotel, London, which was attended by a large and representative number of Delegates of Chambers of Commerce and others interested in the establishment of a British Empire Trade Mark. Mr. Freeman Murray, Secretary of the League, announced a number of regrets at absence, including those of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour. Lord Avebury having introduced the subject and explained to the Conference that the British Empire League had undertaken the promotion of the scheme on the invitation of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, the following Resolutions were adopted:

(1) "That, in the interests of the Trade of the British Empire, it is desirable that a Trade Mark, to be known as the British Empire Trade Mark, be established under proper control, for the purpose of distinguishing products of the various parts of the British Empire."

Moved by the Hon. John McCall, M.D. (Agent-General for Tasmania); Seconded by Mr. J. E. Evans-Jackson (London Chamber of Commerce).

(2) "That the British Empire Trade Mark should be controlled by a Council, to be formed under the auspices of The British Empire League, in association with the Official Representatives of His Majesty's Dominions Beyond the Seas, The London Chamber of Commerce, The Associated Chambers of Commerce, The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and such other Chambers of Commerce and other bodies as may be determined."

Moved by Mr. William Hambling (Vice-President of The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris); Seconded by Mr. G. Henry Wright (Birmingham Chamber of Commerce).

(3) "That a Council be and is hereby appointed for the purpose of preparing a Constitution together with Rules and Regulations for its guidance, and a guarantee fund of such an amount as may be deemed to be necessary. The following gentlemen to be members of the Council, with power to add to their number: The Official Representatives in London of His Majesty's Dominions Beyond the Seas, The Presidents of Chambers of Commerce participating, Lord Avebury, Lord Rylly, Alex. Boyd, junr., Sir John Cookburn, Sir Jeremiah Wood, Sir Herbert Daw, J. E. Evans-Jackson, Fred Corsh, William Hambling, Sir Walter Holy, Hutchinson, Thos. A. Hill, A. E. Hobson, Lord Despatch, R. Culver James, H. Fletcher Moulton, Sir Albert Rollet, Lord Rotherham, and Sir George Wyat Truscott."

Moved by Sir John Goldney. Seconded by Sir John Goldney.

At the termination of the proceedings, the members of the Council present elected the following Sub-Committee to draft the Rules and Regulations, for the consideration of the Council, and to report what steps they think desirable for the purpose of establishing a guarantee fund: Sir Walter Holy, Hutchinson, Lord Rylly, J. E. Evans-Jackson, H. Fletcher Moulton, Herbert Daw, and the Hon. John McCall, M.D.

A cordial vote of thanks to Lord Avebury for presiding was moved by Sir Albert Rollet, seconded by Lord Rylly, and carried by acclamation.

MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN.

A GRAVE CONDITION READILY REMEDIED.

That great physician, Sir William Broadbent, once declared that "for one child that dies, the constitutions of half a dozen are ruined by the same conditions which caused the death of the infant."

These words cannot fail to impress every father and mother, especially when they notice that their children are not making that progress which the little ones ought. Unfortunately, this lack of progress is only too common among the children who are born in China. The result is that their parents are always anxious to send them home to England at the first possible opportunity.

These children always present a typical appearance, with their pale complexions and languid movements, for they exhibit none of that energy or desire to play which should characterise every normal youngster, and they have none of the bright look in the eye or vigorous, alert mentality, ever seeking for information, which are so characteristic of healthy childhood.

Many of these children, as they grow, either gain weight very slowly, or did not gain at all. The result is that they get less and less well nourished as the days pass, until they become seriously ill, and few are entertained last they may fall into what is commonly called "a decline."

The complaint from which these children suffer is often obscure in its origin, but that it is due to something which interferes with the nutritive function is obvious at the first glance.

HOW TO RESTORE NUTRITION.

Happily, science has, in recent years, discovered a preparation which has so potent an effect in these cases that it might almost seem as if it worked by magic. It consists of a body-building material of pure milk, chemically combined with glycerophosphate of sodium, a salt which enters largely into the composition of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves.

These two highly valuable nutritive substances reinforce each other's action both on the nervous and physical side of the body, while they also bring about a rapid and remarkable improvement in the blood, increasing the number of the red blood corpuscles and their quality in a manner which is little short of extraordinary.

As the result of these varied actions, there is a great stimulative upheaval of all the body's natural functions. The evidence of this is, immediately, seen in many directions. Thus, the digestion rapidly improves, the appetite becomes keen and strong, the powers of assimilation are increased, and very soon the bones which were plainly visible all over the body are hidden by firm muscles and healthy fat, while the eyes brighten, the lips reddens, the face becomes rosy, and the child resumes its normal activities of healthy, vigorous, mental and physical life, and sleeps well and restfully.

Such children can successfully combat the disabilities inevitable to the tropical climate, and, provided ordinary precautions are taken, may remain with their parents without detriment to their health, and without the necessity of a separation which is an inevitable source of sorrow to all concerned.

PROOF OF A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

The preparation which works these wonders is Santogen. Every doctor knows its remarkable power to bring about the nutritive changes mentioned, for they occur in adults who suffer from the evil effects of malnutrition just as they do in children, and many cases have been reported in the medical journals. From the "Medical Press and Circular" the following remarkable instance, which may be regarded as typical, is quoted: "A girl, aged three, had always been delicate and nervous; could not walk far on account of pain in her knees. Her height was 37½ inches and her weight 32½ lbs. Fifteen months before this time it had been 32 lbs. Although no organic or constitutional disease could be found, yet the almost stationary weight was a very suspicious point. The ordinary healthy child of her age should clearly have gained many pounds in the course of these fifteen months. The case was ordered Santogen, put on weight at an average of 1 lb. if a pound weekly. The error of nutrition, in this instance of obscure origin, appears to have been effectually remedied by simple dietetic treatment."

Similar treatment will invariably produce a similar result, so that parents whose little ones are backward in growth or who do not develop with sufficient rapidity have thus a certain, safe, and pleasant method at hand to start their children on the path of vigorous, healthy, and pleasant life, and to develop their full potentialities of body and brain, which cannot fail to gratify their love and pride in the highest degree.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "How to keep well in Tropical Climates," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in China, will be sent, free, on application, mentioning the "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS," to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong, from whom also Santogen can be purchased.

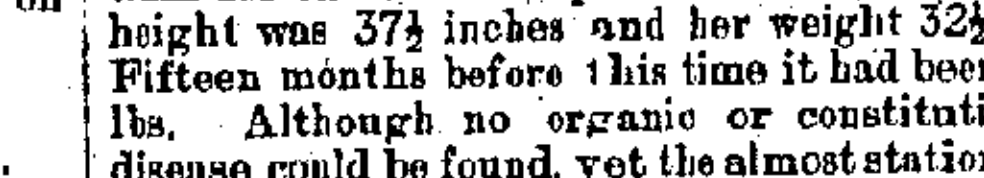
Santogen may be obtained of all Chemists.

[1217-355]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

THORNE'S

OLD VAT



SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILA.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

1247

NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.

UNVARIED FOR

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

46

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

CHINKIANG, British str., 1,229, W. W. Kay, 18th Nov.—Wuhu 12th November, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CHENAN, British str., 2,600, Jones, 20th Nov.—Shanghai 17th November, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIHUI, British str., 1,229, Lindburg, 20th Nov.—Hiphong 17th November, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIRPINO, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney, 19th November—Tientsin 9th via Chefoo 14th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHOSHIN MARU, Japanese str., 1,301, T. Yamaguchi, 21st Nov.—Sawto 20th Nov., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHOWA, German str., 1,055, F. Schmitt, 20th Nov.—Bangkok 9th and Swatow 19th Nov., Rice and Teakwood—Butterfield & Swire.

CHUNANG, British str., 1,418, R. Y. Anderson, 21st Nov.—Java 10th November, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLARA JENSEN, German str., 1,103, Bondixen, 29th Oct.—Manila 26th October, Ballast—Jensen & Co.

FOORANG, British str., 1,937, Mitchell, 17th Nov.—Mojoi and Shanghai 12th November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FUKUKA MARU, Japanese str., 1,946, S. Kamauchi, 20th Nov.—Mojoi 14th Nov., Coal—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.

HANGSANG, British str., 1,356, Spencer Wilde, 19th Nov.—Shanghai and Swatow 15th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HENRIK ISEN, Norwegian str., 1,234, Smith, 16th Nov.—Mojoi 12th Nov., General—Portland & Asiatic S.S. Co.

HANOI, French str., 636, J. Pannier, 21st Nov.—Hoikow 20th Nov., General—A. R. Marly.

HONGKONG, French str., 739, Cornelissen, 18th November—Hiphong 15th Nov., General—A. R. Marly.

HOVSANG, British str., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 21st Nov.—Java 9th Nov., Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HUICHOW, British str., 1,217, F. Forsyth, 18th November—Tientsin 12th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.

HUPH, British str., 1,250, H. Mathias, 21st Nov.—Nagasaki 13th and Chigao 15th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.

KANO MARU, Japanese str., 5,294, F. L. Somnorr, 21st Nov.—Yokohama and Shanghai 9th Nov., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KEONGWAH, German str., 1,117, Joh. Kohler, 7th Nov.—Bangkok 29th October, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

MAOHU, German str., 996, G. Wolff, 9th Nov.—Bangkok and Swatow 8th Nov., Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.

MARIE, German str., 1,199, Christiansen, 15th Nov.—Saigon 6th Nov., Flour—Jensen & Co.

MATHIEDE, German str., 831, C. Ulstrup, 19th November—Hiphong and Hiphow 17th Nov., Rice and General—Jensen & Co.

MERFOO, Chinese str., 1,339, T. Froberg, 20th Nov.—Shanghai 16th November, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., 908, I. Petersen, 19th Nov.—Hiphong 15th November, Rice—Jensen & Co.

PALERMO, British str., 4,909, J. B. Forquasson, 17th Nov.—London 2nd Oct., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

PHUENPH, British str., 1,056, Jas. H. Scott, 13th Nov.—Saigon 8th Nov., Rice and General—Wo Fat Sing.

PITKANULOK, German str., 1,264, Roimars, 12th Nov.—Bangkok and Hiphow 11th Nov., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

SEXTA, German str., 992, Jensen, 21st Nov.—Quang Chew Wan 19th Nov., Salt—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

SIGNAL, German str., 907, T. Twerssen, 21st Nov.—Hollow 17th November, General—Jensen & Co.

SINIA, German str., 4,197, F. Porzelins, 20th Nov.—Shanghai 16th Nov., General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 6,128, H. Yamamoto, 21st Nov.—Manila 18th November, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TAIWAN, British str., 1,024, Jenkins, 9th Nov.—Port Louis, General—China.

TJILATAY, Dutch str., 2,470, A. W. Le Boer, 19th Nov.—Batavia 8th Nov., General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TOURANS, French str., 182, E. de Cudalano, 20th Nov.—Hiphong 16th Nov., General—Messageries Maritimes.

WAISHING, British str., 1,170, G. L. Hohnwood, 15th Nov.—Wuhu 9th Nov., Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WASHINGTON, German str., 2,659, C. Stego, 8th Nov.—New York 3rd Sept., Petroleum in bulk—Standard Oil Co.

YAWATA MARU, Japanese str., 3,816, I. Sekine, 21st Nov.—Manila and Manila 23rd Nov., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SAILING VESSEL.

JUTEOPOLIS, British 4-masted barque, 2,532, F. Downs, 16th Nov.—New York 16th June, Case oil—Standard Oil Co.

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

GEORGE L. LENK, RODEWISCH I/V.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BERLIN WOOL.

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM.

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

43-21

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
Route to EUROPE.

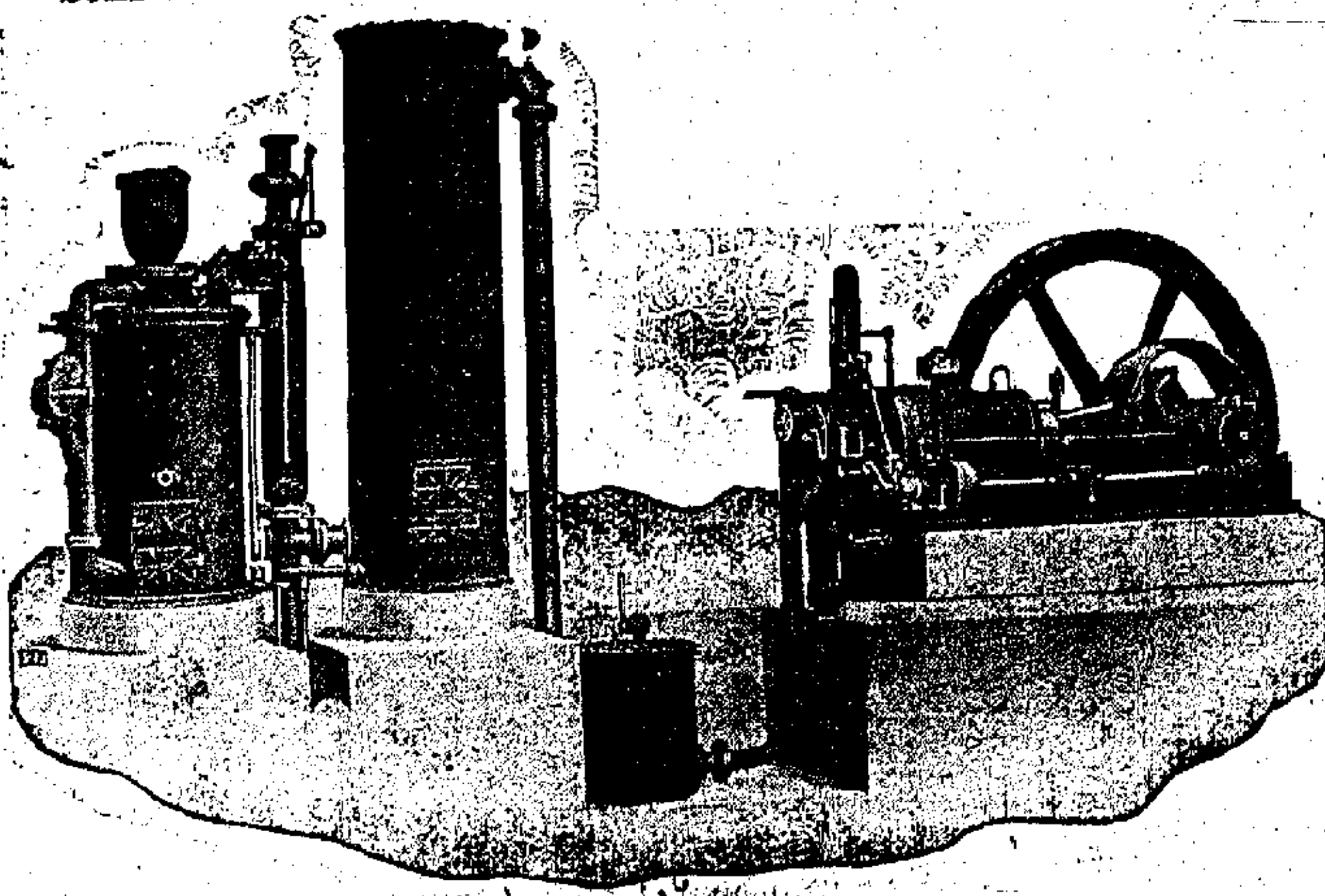
The *Asaya*, with the English mail of the 23rd ultimo, left Singapore on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at 4 p.m. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the sea route on the 15th of October, and for despatch overland on the 26th of October.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	Tonay	Wednesday, 23rd, 8.00 A.M.
Saigon	Haiphong	Wednesday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haiphong	Wednesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Haiphong	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and	Haiphong	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Portland	Haiphong	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Haiphong	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Tsingtau and Tientsin	Haiphong	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Haiphong	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Haiphong	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard	Haiphong	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Haiphong	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Haiphong	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Hohow and Pakhoi	Haiphong	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.

Pakhoi and Haiphong	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Welahei and Tientsin	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Yokohama and Kobe	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Thursday Is. Cocktown, Cairns,	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart,	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne,	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle.	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Europe, &c. India via Tropic	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon Extra	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Postage 10 cents.)	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
time fixed for departure of the mail.	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
in time for the first clearance will be	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
included in this contract mail.)	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
The Parcel mail will be closed on Fri-	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
day, 25th inst., at 5 p.m.	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Iloilo and Cebu	Haiphong	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR DANIEL'S SUCTION GAS PLANT AND ENGINES.



STANDARD SUCTION GAS PLANT FOR ANTHRACITE.
THE BEST, QUICKEST STARTING, MOST RELIABLE.

LOWEST FUEL CONSUMPTION OF ANY PLANT ON THE MARKET.

As fitted in the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PRINTING OFFICE, where same can be
seen in operation or applying to the Manager.

TO-DAY
2.30 P.M.—Auction of Drapery, &c., at Sales
Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
2.30 P.M.—Meeting of Licensing Board.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Wednesday, 30th Nov.—St. Andrew's Ball.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, January to June,
1910. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.
Hongkong, 30th Jan. 1910.

OPUM.

Quotations are:	November 21st.
Malwa New	\$2,300/2,350 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$2,340/2,360 "
Malwa Older	\$2,370/2,400 "
Malwa V. Old	\$2,410/2,450 "
Persian fine quality	\$2,400/2,500 "
Persian extra fine	\$2,400/2,500 "
Extra New	\$2,300 "
Extra Old	\$2,300 "
Benares New	\$2,300 "
Benares Old	\$2,300 "

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 22nd.

ON LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer	1/10 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/11
ON PARIS—	Bank Bills, on demand	236 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	240 1/2
ON GERMANY—	On demand	19 1/2
ON NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand	45 1/2
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	46 1/2
ON HAMBURG—	Telegraphic Transfer	139
	Bank, on demand	139 1/2
ON CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer	139
	Bank, on demand	139 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	Bank, at sight	73 1/2
	Private, 30 days' sight	74 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—	On demand	91 1/2
ON MANILA—	On demand—Pesos	91 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	On demand	79 1/2
ON BATAVIA—	On demand	73 1/2
ON HAIPHONG—	On demand	13 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON—	On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK—	On demand	83
SINGAPORE—	Bank's Buying Rate	\$1.70
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael		855.60
BAR SILVER, per oz.		25.60